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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Office of Current Intelligence
5 September 1965

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Situation in Kashmir
(Report #10 - As of 6:00 A.M. EDT)

1. Radio Pakistan announced on the morning of 5 September the capture of an "Indian stronghold" located eight miles across the Manawwarli Tawi River. This suggests that the Pakistani thrust toward Akhnur is continuing; reports of 4 September placed Pakistani troops only five miles beyond the river.

2. The UN Security Council, meeting yesterday evening, unanimously adopted a resolution calling on both sides to observe a cease-fire. The initial reaction of the Indian delegate to the United Nations was to criticize the resolution because it did not specifically condemn Pakistan as an aggressor. This reaction was not unexpected; presumably India will formally reject the UN appeal at least at this time. A Pakistan radio broadcast has reported that the Pakistan Government is "actively considering" U Thant's statement to the Security Council on the Kashmir situation, but the broadcast added that Thant had not taken into account Indian declarations that they would continue to cross the cease-fire line of 1949 and that they would not relinquish territory seized in recent days. The broadcast accuses Thant of lacking perspective or a balanced approach. In essence the Pakistanis are unhappy because the Secretary General has dealt with the immediate situation rather than the basic elements of the Kashmir problem.

3. Chinese Foreign Minister Chen I has met, as scheduled, with Pakistani Foreign Minister Bhutto during his brief stopover on the way to Mali. Following his talks with Bhutto, Chen I issued a statement generally

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blaming the Indians for the present troubles in Kashmir and supporting the "just action taken by Pakistan to repel the Indian armed provocation." An authoritative article signed "Observer" in the Peking People's Daily has taken the same line. There is no indication of direct Chinese support for the Pakistanis beyond these fairly predictable statements, however. On the other hand, New Delhi radio reports that the Soviet Union has told the Indian ambassador in Moscow that the USSR is "gravely concerned" over the "Pakistani aggression" and the use of American-supplied equipment by the Pakistanis in the fighting.

4. The US air attache in New Delhi was briefed yesterday by the Indian Air Force director of intelligence, who told him that the Indian armed forces were tired of minor border grays with the Pakistanis and were now prepared to give them "a good thrashing"--which he estimated would involve the destruction of one-half of the Pakistani Air Force and one-third of the Pakistani Army. These fire-eating views, the strongest the attache had yet heard were unofficial, however; the Indian briefer noted that "this is just my personal opinion. This is not the Prime Minister speaking."

5. Ambassador McConaughy met yesterday with Pakistani Foreign Secretary Aziz Ahmed, who while generally restrained seemed anxious to emphasize the depth of Pakistani determination in the present situation. He emphasized that the Pakistanis believed they could no longer live with six Indian divisions on their flanks in Kashmir, adding that Pakistan had to show that after 18 years of waiting the situation in Kashmir was "intolerable" from its point of view. Aziz Ahmed claimed that the Pakistanis had for some weeks "conclusive" evidence the Indians planned an attack into the Pakistani-controlled part of Kashmir--a statement probably intended to lay the groundwork for future Pakistani justification of its recent role in Kashmir.

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